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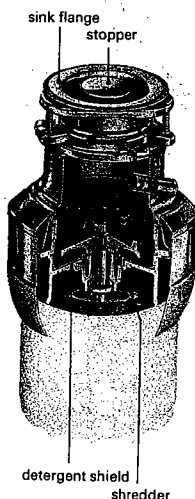
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Manufactured in the United States of America

Computer-composed by Inforonics, Inc.
in Maynard, Massachusetts



dispenser
Paper-cup dispenser



disposal
Electric garbage disposal
for a sink drain

minister (laws, for example). 4. To exempt or release, as from a duty or religious obligation. —*intr.* To grant dispensation or exemption. —*dis-pense with.* 1. To manage without; forgo. 2. To dispose of. —See Synonyms at *distribute*. [Middle English *dispensen*, from Medieval Latin *dispensare*, to grant dispensation to, exempt, condone, from Latin, to pay out, distribute, frequentative of *dispendere*, to weigh out: *dis-*, away + *pendere*, to weigh (see *spend* in Appendix*).]

dis-pens-er (dis-pen'sar) *n.* One that dispenses or gives out: a paper-cup dispenser.

dis-per-sal (dis-pür'säl) *n.* The act or process of dispersing or the condition of being dispersed; distribution.

dis-per-se (dis-pür's) *v.* *-persed, -persing, -perses.* —*tr.* 1. To scatter in various directions; distribute widely. 2. To cause to vanish or disappear; dispel. 3. To disseminate (knowledge, for example). 4. To separate (light) into spectral rays. —*intr.* To move or scatter in different directions. —See Synonyms at *scatter*. [Middle English *dispersen*, from Old French *disperser*, from Latin *dispergere* (past participle *dispersus*), to scatter on all sides: *dis-*, in different directions + *spargere*, to strew, scatter (see *sphery* in Appendix*).] —*dis-pers-ed-ly* (pür'sid-lë) *adv.* —*dis-pers'er* or *n.* —*dis-pers'i-ble* *adj.*

disperse system. Any continuous medium containing dispersed entities of any size or state.

dis-per-sion (dis-pür'shän, -shän) *n.* 1. a. The act or process of dispersing. b. The state of being dispersed. 2. *Statistics.* The degree of scatter of data, usually about some mean or median value. 3. *Physics.* a. The separation of a complex wave into component parts according to some characteristic, such as frequency or wavelength. b. The separation of visible light into its color components by refraction or diffraction. 4. *Chemistry.* A suspension, such as smog or homogenized milk, of solid, liquid, or gaseous particles, of colloidal size or larger, in a liquid, solid, or gaseous medium.

dis-per-sive (dis-pür'siv, -ziv) *adj.* 1. Tending to become dispersed. 2. Tending to produce dispersion.

dis-pir-it (dis-pür'it) *tr. v.* *-ited, -iting, -its.* To lower in spirit; dishearten. [D(s) (negative) + *SPRIT*.]

dis-pir-it-ed (dis-pür'it-id) *adj.* Characterized by low spirits; dejected. —*dis-pir'it-ed-ly* *adv.*

dis-place (dis-pläs') *tr. v.* *-placed, -placing, -places.* 1. To change the place or position of. 2. To take the place of; supplant. 3. To discharge from an office or position. 4. To cause a displacement of (a body, for example). —See Synonyms at *replace*. —*dis-place'a-ble* *adj.* —*dis-plac'er* *n.*

displaced person. *Abbr.* DP, D.P. A person living in a foreign country who has been driven from his homeland by war.

dis-place-ment (dis-pläs'ment) *n.* 1. a. The act of displacing. b. The condition of being displaced. 2. *Chemistry.* A reaction in which one kind of atom, molecule, or radical is removed from combination and replaced by another. 3. *Physics.* a. The weight or volume of a fluid displaced by a floating body, used especially as a measurement of the weight or bulk of ships. b. A vector, or the magnitude of a vector, from the initial position to a subsequent position assumed by a body. 4. *Psychoanalysis.* The shifting of an emotional affect, as of anger, from an appropriate to an inappropriate object.

displacement ton. *Nautical.* A unit for measuring the displacement of a ship afloat, equivalent to one long ton or about 35 cubic feet of salt water.

dis-play (dis-plä') *tr. v.* *-played, -playing, -plays.* 1. To hold up to view; make visible; expose; exhibit. 2. To make manifest or noticeable; show evidence of. 3. To exhibit ostentatiously or prominently; show off; parade; flaunt. 4. To spread out; unfurl. 5. *Printing.* To give prominence to (printed letters or words, for example), as by using large type. —See Synonyms at *show*. —*n.* 1. The act of displaying; exhibition. 2. Anything that is exhibited or displayed. 3. A vulgar ostentation: *She made quite a display of herself.* 4. *Printing.* a. An arrangement or style of type designed to give prominence to printed matter. b. Printed matter that is set off prominently. 5. Designating an advertisement designed to catch the eye, as distinguished from a classified advertisement. [Middle English *displayen*, to unfold, unfurl, exhibit, from Norman French *despleier*, from Medieval Latin *displacere*, from Latin, to scatter: *dis-* (reversal) + *placere*, to fold (see *plek-* in Appendix*).]

dis-please (dis-plëz') *v.* *-pleased, -pleasing, -pleases.* —*tr.* To cause annoyance or vexation to; offend. —*intr.* To cause annoyance or displeasure. [Middle English *displezen*, from Old French *desplaisir*, from Vulgar Latin *displacere* (unattested), variant of Latin *displacere*: *dis-* (reversal) + *placere*, PLEASE.] —*dis-pleas'ing-ly* *adv.*

dis-pleas-ure (dis-plëz'är) *n.* 1. The condition or fact of being displeased or dissatisfied; annoyance; anger. 2. *Archaic.* Discomfort; uneasiness. 3. *Archaic.* An annoying or injurious offense. —*tr. v.* *displeasured, -uring, -ures.* *Archaic.* To displease.

dis-plode (dis-plöd') *v.* *-ploded, -ploding, -plodes.* *Archaic.* —*tr.* To explode (something). —*intr.* To explode. [Latin *displodere*, to spread out, burst asunder: *dis-*, apart + *plaudere*, to beat, strike (see *explode*).]

dis-port (dis-pört', -pört') *v.* *-ported, -porting, -ports.* —*intr.* To play; to sport. —*tr.* To occupy (oneself) with diversion or amusement. —*n.* Diversion; play; sport. [Middle English *disporten*, from Old French *desporter*, "to carry away," divert: *des-*, from Latin *dis-*, apart + *portare*, to carry, PORT.]

dis-pos-a-ble (dis-pö'za-bal) *adj.* 1. Designed to be disposed of after use. 2. Subject to use; available. —*dis-pos'a-ble-ly* *adv.*

dis-pos-al (dis-pö'zal) *n.* 1. A particular order, distribution, or

placement: a pleasing disposal of window trimming. 2. A particular method of attending to or settling matters. 3. The transference of something by gift or sale. 4. A throwing out or away. 5. An apparatus or device for disposing of something, as garbage. 6. The liberty or power to dispose of or use someone or something: funds at our disposal.

dis-pose (dis-pöz') *v.* *-posed, -posing, -poses.* —*tr.* 1. To place or set in a particular order; arrange. 2. To put (business affairs, for example) into correct, definitive, or conclusive form. 3. To make willing or receptive for; to incline: "I'm a cheerful sort of man and very disposed to laughter." (P.L. Travers). —*intr.* To settle or decide a matter. —*dispose of.* 1. To attend to; arrange; settle. 2. To transfer or part with, as by giving or selling. 3. To get rid of; throw out or away. 4. To eat or drink (food). —*n.* *Obsolete.* 1. Disposal. 2. Disposition; demeanor. [Middle English *disposen*, from Old French *disposer*, reshaped (after *poser*, to POSE), from Latin *disponere*, to place here and there, arrange: *dis-*, in different directions + *ponere*, to put (see *appon* in Appendix*).] —*dis-pos'er* *n.*

dis-po-si-tion (dis-pa-zish'an) *n.* 1. One's customary manner of emotional response; temperament: "She had a lively, playful disposition, which delighted in anything ridiculous." (Jane Austen). 2. A tendency or inclination, especially when habitual: "A disposition to the drink and aversion to humdrum toil was no novelty in early Kenya." (Robert Ruark). 3. a. The act or manner of disposing. b. The condition or fact of being disposed. 4. The power or liberty to control, direct, or dispose: "some bishops interpreted canon law as giving them disposition of the parish tithes" (Marshall W. Baldwin).

Synonyms: disposition, temperament, character, personality, nature. These nouns refer to the sum of traits that identify a person. *Disposition* is approximately equivalent to habitual frame of mind. *Temperament* applies broadly to the sum of one's emotional characteristics. *Character* emphasizes moral and ethical qualities. *Personality* is the sum of distinctive traits or characteristics of a person that give him individuality, especially in his relationships with other persons. *Nature* suggests those inherent qualities that determine characteristic behavior or emotional response in people.

dis-pos-sess (dis-pa-zes') *tr. v.* *-sessed, -sessing, -sesses.* To deprive (someone) of the possession of something, such as real property. —*dis-pos-ses'sion* *n.* —*dis-pos-ses'sor* (-zës'är) *n.* —*dis-pos-ses'so-ry* (-zës'o-rë) *adj.*

dis-po-sure (dis-pö'zhür) *n.* *Rare.* Disposal.

dis-praise (dis-präz') *tr. v.* *-praised, -praising, -praises.* To express disapproval of; disparage; censure. —*n.* Reproach; censure. [Middle English *dispreisen*, from Old French *despreiser*, from Vulgar Latin *dispretiare* (unattested), variant of Latin *depretiare*, DEPRECIATE.] —*dis-prais'er* *n.* —*dis-prais'ing-ly* *adv.*

dis-prize (dis-priz') *tr. v.* *-prized, -prizing, -prizes.* *Archaic.* To hold or regard in low esteem; to disdain. [Middle English *dispreisen*, *dispreisen*, DISPRAISE.]

dis-proof (dis-pröf') *n.* 1. The act of disproving or refuting. 2. Evidence that disproves or refutes.

dis-pro-portion (dis-pra-pör'shän, -pör'shän) *n.* 1. The absence of due proportion; disparity. 2. An instance of a disproportionate relation, as in size. —*tr. v.* *disproportioned, -tioning, -tions.* To make disproportionate.

dis-pro-portion-al (dis-pra-pör'shän-al, -pör'shän-al) *adj.* Disproportionate. —*dis-pro-por'tion-al-ly* *adv.*

dis-pro-portion-ate (dis-pra-pör'shän-it, -pör'shän-it) *adj.* Not proportionate; out of proportion, as in relative size, shape, or amount. —*dis-pro-por'tion-ate-ly* *adv.* —*dis-pro-por'tion-ate-ness* *n.*

dis-prove (dis-pröuv') *tr. v.* *-proved, -proving, -proves.* To prove to be false, invalid, or in error; refute. [Middle English *dispreven*, *disproven*, from Old French *disprover*: *des-*, from Latin *dis-* (reversal) + *prover*, PROVE.] —*dis-prov'a-ble* *adj.* —*dis-prov'al* *n.*

dis-put-a-ble (dis-pyöö'ta-bäl, dis'pyöö-) *adj.* Capable of being disputed; debatable. —*dis-put'a-ble-ly* *adv.* —*dis-put'a-ble-ness* *n.*

dis-put-ant (dis-pyöö'tant, dis'pyöö-tant) *adj.* Engaged in argument or dispute. —*n.* A person who disputes; debater.

dis-put-a-tion (dis'pyöö-tä'shän) *n.* 1. The act of disputing; a debate. 2. An academic exercise consisting of a formal debate or an oral defense of a thesis.

dis-put-a-tious (dis'pyöö-tä'shäs) *adj.* Inclined to dispute; contentious. —*dis-put'a-tious-ly* *adv.* —*dis-put'a-tious-ness* *n.*

dis-pute (dis-pyöö't) *v.* *-puted, -puting, -putes.* —*tr.* 1. To argue about; to debate. 2. To question the truth or validity of; to doubt. 3. To strive to win (a prize, for example); contest for. 4. To strive against; oppose; resist. —*intr.* 1. To argue; discuss; to debate. 2. To quarrel vehemently. —See Synonyms at *discuss*. —*n.* 1. A verbal controversy; an argument; a debate. 2. A quarrel. —See Synonyms at *argument*. [Middle English *disputen*, from Old French *disputer*, from Late Latin *disputare*, from Latin, to reckon, discuss: *dis-*, separately + *putare*, to clean, prune, settle an account, hence to reckon, think (see *pute* in Appendix*).] —*dis-put'er* *n.*

dis-qual-i-fi-ca-tion (dis-kwöl'a-fi-kä'shän) *n.* 1. The act of disqualifying, or the condition of being disqualified. 2. Something that disqualifies.

dis-qual-i-fy (dis-kwöl'a-fi') *tr. v.* *-fied, -fying, -fies.* 1. To render unfit or unqualified; disable. 2. To declare ineligible or unqualified. 3. To deprive of legal rights, powers, or privileges.

dis-qui-et (dis-kwi'et) *tr. v.* *-eted, -eting, -ets.* To deprive of peace or rest; to trouble. —*n.* The absence of mental peace or rest; restlessness; anxiety. —*adj.* *Rare.* Uneasy; restless. —*dis-qui-et-ing-ly* *adv.* —*dis-qui-et-ly* *adv.* —*dis-qui-et-ness* *n.*

interrupted

intoxicate

in Appendix*).] —in-ter-rup-tion *n.* —in-ter-rup-tive *adj.*
in-ter-rup-ted (in'ta-rup'tid) *adj.* 1. Broken in continuity; discontinuous. 2. Botany. Having an uneven arrangement, as of leaflets along a stem. —in-ter-rup-ted-ly *adv.*

in-ter-rup-tor (in'ta-rup'tor) *n.* Also **in-ter-rup-tor**. 1. One that interrupts. 2. Electricity. A device for periodically and automatically opening or closing an electric circuit.

in-ter-scho-las-tic (in'tor-ska-las'tik) *adj.* Existing or conducted between or among schools.

in-ter-se (in'tar-sē, sā) *Latin*. Between or among themselves.
in-ter-sect (in'tar-sēkt) *v.* -sected, -secting, -sects. —*tr.* 1. To cut across or through. 2. To form an intersection with. —*intr.* 1. To cut across or overlap each other. 2. To form an intersection. [Latin *intersecare* (past participle *intersectus*): *inter-*, mutually + *secare*, to cut (see *sek-* in Appendix*).]

in-ter-section (in'tar-sēk-shən) *n.* 1. a. The act or process of intersecting. b. A place where things intersect, especially a place where two or more roads cross. 2. Mathematics. a. The point or locus of points common to two or more geometric figures. b. A set every member of which is an element of each of two or more given sets. Compare *union*.

in-ter-ses-sion (in'tar-sēshən) *n.* The time between two academic sessions or semesters. —in-ter-ses-sion-al *adj.*

in-ter-sex (in'tar-sēks) *n.* An intersexual individual.
in-ter-sex-u-al (in'tar-sēk'shoo-al) *adj.* 1. Existing or occurring between the sexes. 2. Having sexual characteristics intermediate between those of a typical male and a typical female. —in-ter-sex-u-al-ly *adv.*

in-ter-space (in'tar-spās) *tr.v.* -spaced, -spacing, -spaces. To make or occupy a space between. —*n.* (in'tar-spās). A space between two things; an interval. —in-ter-spā-tial (-spā'shal) *adj.*

in-ter-spere (in'tar-spūrs) *tr.v.* -spersed, -spersing, -sperses. 1. To scatter or distribute among other things at irregular intervals. 2. To supply or diversify with things distributed at irregular intervals. [Latin *interspergere* (past participle *interspersus*), to scatter among; *inter-*, among + *spargere*, to scatter (see *sphereg-* in Appendix*).] —in-ter-spers-ed-ly (-spūrs'id-lē) *adv.* —in-ter-spersion (-spūrs'zhən, -shən) *n.*

in-ter-state (in'tar-stāt) *adj.* Pertaining to, existing between, or connecting two or more states.

Interstate Commerce Commission. *Abbr.* ICC. An agency of the U.S. government for the regulation and supervision of interstate commerce.

in-ter-stel-lar (in'tar-stēl'ar) *adj.* Between the stars.
in-ter-stice (in'tur-stis) *n., pl.* -stices (-stī-sēz', -sīz). A narrow or small space between things or parts; crevice. [French, from Late Latin *interstitium*, from Latin *interstare* (past participle *interstitus*), to stand in the middle of; *inter-*, in the middle of, between + *stare*, to stand (see *sta-* in Appendix*).]

in-ter-sti-tial (in'tar-stish'al) *adj.* 1. Of or occurring in interstices. 2. Affecting or based on interstices. —in-ter-sti-tial-ly *adv.*

in-ter-strat-i-fy (in'tar-strāt'ə-fī) *v.* -fied, -fying, -fies. —*tr.* To alternate or vary with other strata. Used in the passive. —*intr.* To lie or be formed as strata between other strata. —in-ter-strat-i-fi-ca-tion *n.*

in-ter-tex-ture (in'tar-tēks'chər) *n.* 1. The act of interweaving or the state of being interwoven. 2. Something interwoven.

in-ter-tid-al (in'tar-tid'al) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or being the region between the extremes of high and low tide.

in-ter-tri-bal (in'tar-trī-bal) *adj.* Existing between tribes.

in-ter-trop-i-cal (in'tar-trōp'i-kal) *adj.* Geography. 1. Between or within the tropics. 2. Of or pertaining to the tropics.

in-ter-twine (in'tar-twin') *v.* -twined, -twining, -twines. —*tr.* To twist or braid together. —*intr.* To interweave with one another. Also "intertwist." —in-ter-twine-ment *n.*

in-ter-ur-ban (in'tar-ūr-ban) *adj.* Pertaining to or connecting urban areas: an interurban railroad.

in-ter-val (in'tar-vəl) *n.* *Abbr.* int. 1. A space between two objects, points, or units. 2. The temporal duration between two specified instants, events, or states. 3. Mathematics. a. A set consisting of all the numbers between a pair of given numbers. b. Such a set including the endpoints. Also called "closed interval." c. Such a set not including the endpoints. Also called "open interval." d. A line segment representing such a set. e. A set of numbers greater than or less than a given number and including or excluding the given number. 4. British. An intermission. 5. The difference in pitch between two tones on a given scale. [Middle English *intervalle*, from Latin *intervallum*, space between ramparts; *inter-*, between + *vallum*, rampart (see *wal-so-* in Appendix*).]

in-ter-va-le (in'tar-vāl') *n.* Regional. A tract of low-lying land, especially along a river. [Middle English *intervalle* (influenced in meaning by *VALE*), *INTERVAL*.]

in-ter-vene (in'tar-vēn') *intr.v.* -vened, -vening, -venes. 1. To enter or occur extraneously. 2. To come, appear, or lie between two things. 3. To occur or come between two periods or points of time. 4. To come in or between so as to hinder or modify. 5. To interfere, usually through force or threat of force, in the affairs of another nation. 6. Law. To enter into a suit as a third party for the protection of an alleged interest. [Latin *intervenire*, to come between; *inter-*, between + *venire*, to come (see *gwā-* in Appendix*).] —in-ter-ven'er *n.* —in-ter-ven-tion (-vén'shən) *n.*

in-ter-ven-tion-ism (in'tar-vén'shə-nīz'm) *n.* The policy of intervening in the affairs of another sovereign state. —in-ter-ven-tion-ist *adj.* & *n.*

in-ter-view (in'tar-vyoo') *n.* 1. a. A face-to-face meeting. b. Such a meeting arranged for the formal discussion of some

matter. 2. a. A conversation between a reporter and a person from whom he seeks facts or statements. b. An account or reproduction of such a conversation. —*tr.v.* **interviewed**, **interviews**, **viewing**. To obtain an interview from. [Earlier *entrevue*, from Old French *entrevue*, from *entrevu*, past participle of (*s'*) *entrevoir*, to see each other; *entre-*, mutually, each other of + *voir*, to see, from Latin *vidēre* (see *weid-* in Appendix*).] —*in-ter-vo-cal-ic* (in'tar-vō-kāl'ik) *adj.* Phonetics. Immediately followed and immediately preceded by a vowel.

in-ter-volve (in'tar-volv') *v.* -volved, -volving, -volves. —*tr.* To wind or coil together. —*intr.* To intertwine mutually.

in-ter-weave (in'tar-wēv') *v.* -wove (-wōv') or *rare* -weaved, -woven (-wōv'an) or *rare* -wove, -weaving, -weaves. —*tr.* 1. To weave together. 2. To intermix. —*intr.* To intertwine.

in-tes-tate (in-tēs'tāt, -tīt) *adj.* 1. Having made no legal will. 2. Not disposed of by a legal will. —*n.* One who dies without a legal will. [Middle English, from Latin *intestātus*: *in-*, not + *testātus*, TESTATE.] —in-tes'ta-cy (-ta-sē) *n.*

intestinal fortitude. Courage; endurance.

in-tes-tine (in-tēs'tan) *n.* The portion of the alimentary canal (see) extending from the stomach to the anus. See *small intestine*, *large intestine*. [Latin *intestinum*, from *intestinus*, internal, from *intus*, within. See *en* in Appendix.*] —in-tes'ti-nal *adj.* —in-tes'ti-nal-ly *adv.*

in-thrall. Variant of *enthral*.

in-throne. Variant of *enthrone*.

in-ti-ma (in'ta-mə) *n., pl.* -mae (-mā) or -mas. Anatomy. The innermost layer of an organ or part, especially the wall of a lymphatic vessel, artery, or vein. [New Latin, from Latin, feminine of *intimus*, innermost. See *intimate* (hint).]

in-ti-ma-cy (in'ta-mā-sē) *n., pl.* -cies. 1. The condition of being intimate. 2. An instance of being intimate. 3. Often plural. Illicit sexual intercourse. [From *intimate*.]

in-ti-mate (in'ti-māt) *adj.* 1. Marked by close acquaintance, association, or familiarity. 2. Pertaining to or indicative of one's deepest nature. 3. Essential; innermost. 4. Characterized by informality and privacy: an intimate nightclub. 5. Very personal; private; secret. —See *Synonyms at familiar*. —*n.* A personal; private; secret. —See *Synonyms at familiar*. —*n.* A personal; private; secret. [Late Latin *intimatus*, past participle of *intimare*, to put in, announce, INTIMATE (to hint).] —in-ti-mate-ly *adv.* —in-ti-mate-ness *n.*

in-ti-mate (in'ti-māt) *tr.v.* -mated, -mating, -mates. 1. To communicate with a hint or other indirect sign; imply subtly. 2. Rare. To announce; proclaim. —See *Synonyms at suggest*. [Late Latin *intimare*, to put or bring in, publish, announce, from Latin *intimus*, innermost, deepest. See *en* in Appendix.*]

—in-ti-mat'er *n.* —in-ti-ma-tion *n.*

in-tim-i-date (in-tim'ə-dāt) *tr.v.* -dated, -dating, -dates. 1. To make timid; frighten. 2. To discourage or inhibit by or as if by threats. —See *Synonyms at dismay*, *threaten*. [Medieval Latin *intimidare*: Latin *in-* (causative) + *timidus*, TIMID.] —in-tim'i-da-tion *n.* —in-tim'i-da-tor (-dā'tor) *n.*

in-tin-c-tion (in-tingk'shən) *n.* Ecclesiastical. The administration of the Eucharist by dipping the host into the wine and offering both simultaneously to the communicant. [Late Latin *intinctio*, from Latin *intingere* (past participle *intinctus*), to dip in; *in-*, in + *tingere*, to moisten, dye (see *teng-* in Appendix*).]

in-tit-ule (in-tit'yool) *tr.v.* -uled, -uling, -ules. British. To entitle. [Old French *intituler*, from Late Latin *intitulare*: Latin *in-*, in + *titulus*, TITLE.]

intl. international.

in-to (in'too) *prep.* 1. To the inside of. 2. To the action or occupation of: go into banking. 3. To the condition or form of: enter into pieces. 4. So as to be in or within: enter into the agreement. 5. To a time or place in the course of: well into the week. 6. Against: ram into a tree. 7. Toward; in the direction of: look into the distance. 8. Informal. Interested in or involved with: They are into vegetarianism. —See *Usage note at in*. [Middle English *into*, Old English *into*: *in* + *to*.]

in-to-l-er-a-ble (in-tōl'ər-ə-bəl) *adj.* 1. Insupportable; unbearable. 2. Inordinate; extravagant. —in-to-l'ər-a-bil'i-ty, in-to-l'ər-a-bi-ness *n.* —in-to-l'ər-a-bly *adv.*

in-to-l-er-ance (in-tōl'ər-əns) *n.* Also *in-to-l-er-an-cy* (-ən-sē). 1. The quality or condition of being intolerant. 2. Inability to withstand or consume.

in-to-l-er-ant (in-tōl'ər-ənt) *adj.* Not tolerant, especially: a. Bigoted. b. Irritable. c. Unable to endure. —in-to-l'ər-ant-ly *adv.*

in-to-nate (in'tō-nāt) *tr.v.* -nated, -nating, -nates. 1. To intone. 2. To utter with a particular tone of voice.

in-to-na-tion (in'tō-nā'shən) *n.* 1. a. The act of intoning or chanting. b. An intoned utterance. 2. A manner of producing or uttering tones, especially with regard to accuracy of pitch. 3. a. The use of pitch as an element of meaning in language. b. A use of pitch characteristic of a speaker or dialect: "He could hear authority, the old parish intonation coming back into his voice" (Graham Greene).

in-tone (in-tōn') *v.* -toned, -toning, -tones. —*tr.* 1. To recite in a singing voice. 2. To utter in a monotone. —*intr.* To speak with a given intonation. [Middle English *entonen*, from Old French *entoner*, from Medieval Latin *intonare*, to utter in a musical tone: Latin *in-*, in + *tonus*, TONE.] —in-ton'er *n.*

in-to-to (in tō'tō). *Latin*. Totally; altogether.

in-tox-i-cant (in-tōk'si-kant) *n.* An agent that intoxicates; especially, an alcoholic beverage. —*adj.* Intoxicating.

in-tox-i-cate (in-tōk'si-kāt) *tr.v.* -cated, -cating, -cates. 1. To induce, especially by the effect of ingested alcohol, any of a series of progressively deteriorating states ranging from exhilaration to stupefaction. 2. To stimulate or excite: "a man whom life intoxicates, who has no need of wine" (Anaïs Nin). 3. To

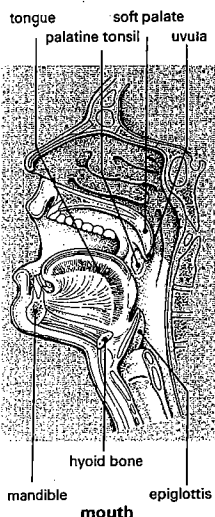


interurban
An interurban railroad car



intertwine
A nineteenth-century valentine showing the delicately intertwined bands of a love knot

ā pāt/ā pay/ār care/ā father/b bib/ch church/d deed/ē pet/ē be/f fife/g gag/h hat/hw which/i pit/i pie/tr pier/j judge/k kick/l lid, needle/m mum/n no, sudden/ng thing/ō pot/ō toe/p paw, for/oi noise/ou out/ōo took/ōo boot/p pop/r roar/s sauce/sh ship, djsht



mourning dove

mountain sickness. Shortness of breath, nausea, headache, nosebleed, and other symptoms caused by insufficient oxygen at high altitudes.

Mountains of the Moon. See *Ruwenzori*.

Mountain Standard Time. *Abbr.* MST. M.S.T. Time at the 105th meridian west of Greenwich, England, and in the seventh time zone based on it in North America. It is seven hours earlier than Greenwich time. See *standard time*.

Mount Athos (ăth'os, ă'thos). An autonomous monastic republic located on a peninsula in northeastern Greece.

Mount-bat-ten (mount-băt'ten), **Louis.** First Earl Mountbatten of Burma. Born 1900. British naval officer; supreme Allied commander in Southeast Asia (1943-46); last viceroy and first governor general of India (1947).

Mount Des-ert (dêz'ert, di-zûrt'). An island summer resort, about 100 square miles in area, off the southern coast of Maine.

moun-te-bank (moun'te-băngk') *n.* 1. A hawk of quack medicines and nostrums who attracts customers with stories, jokes, or tricks. 2. Any charlatan or trickster. —See *Synonyms at impostor*. [Italian *montebanco*, *montimbanco*, "one who climbs on a bench"; *montare*, to mount, from Vulgar Latin *montare* (unattested), from Latin *mōns*, mountain (see *men*-² in Appendix*) + *in*, in, on, from Latin (see *on* in Appendix*) + *banco*, *banca*, bench (see *bhag*- in Appendix*).]

mount-ed (moun'tid) *adj.* 1. Seated upon or riding on a horse, bicycle, or other means of conveyance. 2. Serving on horseback, or equipped with a horse or horses: a *mounted policeman*. 3. Fitted into or set in a backing or support.

mount-ing (moun'ting) *n.* 1. The act of rising or getting up on something. 2. That which provides a backing or appropriate setting for something else: a *mounting for a gem*.

Mount Mc-Kin-ley National Park (mə-kin'lē). A national park, 3,030 square miles in area, in the Alaska Range in south-central Alaska.

Mount Rai-nier National Park (rə-nîr', rā-). A national park, 378 square miles in area, in the Cascade Range of west-central Washington.

Mount Rush-more National Memorial (rûsh'môr', -môr'). Portraits 60 feet high of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, and Theodore Roosevelt, sculptured in the side of Mount Rushmore in South Dakota's Black Hills.

Mount Ver-non (vûr'nən). 1. The estate of George and Martha Washington, situated on the banks of the Potomac River near Washington, D.C. 2. A city of New York, located just north of the Bronx, New York City. Population, 76,000.

Mount-y (moun'tē) *n.*, *pl.* -ies. Also **Mount-ie**. *Informal.* A Royal Canadian Mounted Policeman.

mourn (môrn, môrn) *v.* mourned, mourning, mourns. —*intr.* 1. To express or feel grief or sorrow, especially for someone who has died. 2. To express public grief for a death by conventional signs; be in mourning. —*tr.* To feel or express sorrow for; bewail, deplore. [Middle English *mournen*, Old English *murnan*. See *mer*-¹ in Appendix.*] —*mourn'er n.*

mourn-ful (môrn'fôl, môrn'fôl) *adj.* 1. Feeling or expressing grief: "Sweet I hear the mournful song" (Blake). 2. Arousing or suggesting grief: "the mournful notes of a whippoorwill" (James Fenimore Cooper). —*mourn'ful-ly adv.* —*mourn'ful-ness n.*

mourn-ing (môrn'ing, môr'-) *n.* 1. The actions or expressions of one who has suffered a bereavement. 2. The symbols or conventional outward signs of grief for the dead. 3. The period during which a death is mourned. —*in mourning.* 1. Wearing clothes conventionally expressive of mourning, as a black tie or armband, or entirely black clothes. 2. Abiding by appropriate conduct during a period of mourning. —*mourn'ing-ly adv.*

mourning cloak. A butterfly, *Nymphalis antiopa*, of Europe and North America, having purplish-brown wings with a broad yellow border. Also called "Camberwell beauty."

mourning dove. A wild dove, *Zenaidura macroura*, of North America, noted for its plaintive call. Also called "turtledove."

mourning warbler. A warbler, *Oporornis philadelphia*, of eastern North America, noted for its plaintive song.

mouse (mous) *n.*, *pl.* mice (mis). 1. a. Any of numerous small rodents of the families Muridae and Cricetidae, such as the common house mouse, *Mus musculus*, or the harvest mouse, *Reithrodontomys humilis* and related species, characteristically having a long, naked or almost hairless tail. b. Any of various similar or related animals, such as the jumping mouse or the pocket mouse (both of which see). 2. *Informal.* a. An affectionate term for a little girl or young woman. b. A cowardly or timid person. 3. *Slang.* A black eye. 4. A mousing on a hook. —*intr.v.* (mouz) moused, mousing, mouses. 1. To hunt, stalk, or catch mice. 2. To search furtively for something; prow. [Mouse, mice; Middle English *mous*, *mys*, Old English *mūs*, *mȳs*. See *mū*-¹ in Appendix.*]

Mouse. *Regional.* The Souris River (see).

mouse deer. A chevrotain (see).

mouse-er (mous'zar) *n.* An animal that catches mice

mouse-tail (mous'tāl') *n.* Any plant of the genus *Myosurus*, especially *M. minimus*, having a taillike flower spike.

mouse-trap (mous'trăp') *n.* A trap for catching mice.

mouse-ing (mous'zing) *n.* *Nautical.* 1. A binding around the point and shank of a hook to prevent it from slipping from an eye. 2. A metal shackle used for the same purpose.

mousse (mōs) *n.* 1. Any of various chilled desserts made with whipped cream, gelatin, and flavoring. 2. A molded dish made from a purée of meat, fish, or shellfish with whipped cream. [French *moussé*, "froth."] —*mousse-ly adv.*

mousse-line (mōs-lēn') *n.* A fine cotton fabric originally made in Mosul, Iraq. [French, MUSLIN.]

Mous-sorg-sky (mə-zôrg'skē), **Modest Petrovich.** Also **Mus-sorg-sky.** 1835-1881. Russian composer of operas, songs, and piano and orchestral works.

mous-tache. Chiefly *British.* Variant of *mustache*.

Mous-te-ri-an, Mous-tie-ri-an (mōs-tîr'ē-an) *adj.* *Archaeology.* Designating or belonging to a Middle Paleolithic culture following the Acheulian. [French *moustérien*, *moustiérien*, from *Le Moustier*, village in southwestern France near which archaeological specimens were found.]

mous-y (mou'sē, -zē) *adj.* -ier, -iest. Also **mous-ey.** Mouselike in color, features, or shyness: *mousy hair*; a *mousy person*.

mouth (mouth) *n.*, *pl.* mouths (mouthz). 1. *Anatomy.* a. The body opening through which an animal takes in food; the oral cavity. b. The system of related organs including the lips, teeth, tongue, and associated parts, with which food is chewed and swallowed and sounds and speech are articulated. 2. The part of the lips visible on the human face. 3. A person viewed as a consumer of food: "Mouths without hands, maintained at vast expense." (Dryden). 4. A pout, grimace, or similar expression. 5. a. Capacity of speech; propensity for speaking: "A fool's mouth is his destruction." (Proverbs 18:7). b. A manner of speech. Used disparagingly: a *foul mouth*; a *big mouth*. 6. A natural opening, such as the part of a stream or river that empties into a larger body of water, or the entrance to a harbor, canyon, valley, or cave. 7. The opening through which any container is filled or emptied. 8. An opening in tools and devices whose function is to hold or grip. 9. a. An opening in the pipe of an organ. b. The opening in the mouthpiece of a flute across which the player blows. —*down in* (or *at*) the *mouth*. *Informal.* Crestfallen; unhappy. —*shut* (or *stop*) *one's mouth.* To desist from speaking. —*v.* (mouth) mouthed, mouthing, mouths. —*tr.* 1. To utter in a meaninglessly declamatory manner: "the mouthing of a man whose praise would be as insolent as his slander is impotent" (Oscar Wilde). 2. To put, take, or move around in the mouth. —*intr.* 1. To orate affectively; declaim; rant. 2. To grimace. [Middle English *mouth*, Old English *mūth*. See *menth*- in Appendix.*]

mouth-breed-er (mouth'brēd'ər) *n.* Any of various unrelated fishes that carry their eggs and young in the mouth.

mouth-ful (mouth'fôl') *n.*, *pl.* mouthfuls. 1. The amount of food or other material that can be placed or held in the mouth at one time. 2. A small amount to be tasted or eaten. 3. *Informal.* An utterance that is complicated or difficult to pronounce. —*say a mouthful.* *Slang.* To utter an important or especially perceptive remark or observation.

mouth organ. Either of two musical instruments, a harmonica or a panpipe (both of which see).

mouth-piece (mouth'pēs') *n.* 1. A part, as of a musical instrument or a telephone, that functions in or near the mouth. 2. A protective rubber device worn over the teeth by boxers. 3. *Informal.* A spokesman. 4. *Slang.* A defense lawyer.

mouth-y (mou'thē, -thē) *adj.* -ier, -iest. Given to ranting; grandiloquent; bombastic. —*mouth'ily adv.* —*mouth'i-ness n.*

mou-ton (mō'tôn') *n.* Sheepskin sheared and processed to resemble beaver or seal; and used for garments. [French, "sheep," from Old French *mo(u)ton*, MUTTON.]

mou-ton-née (mō'ta-nā') *adj.* Also **mou-ton-néed** (-nād'). *Geology.* Rounded by glacial action to a shape likened to a sheep's back, as a rock formation. See *roche moutonnée*.

mov-a-ble (mōv'a-bəl) *adj.* Also **move-a-ble.** 1. Capable of being moved. 2. Varying in date from year to year: a *movable feast*. 3. *Law.* Of or pertaining to personal property that can be moved, as opposed to real property such as land. —*n.* Usually *plural.* 1. Something that can be moved, especially furniture, as opposed to permanent fixtures. 2. *Law.* Personal property, as distinguished from real property such as land. —*mov'a-bil'i-ty, mov'a-ble-ness n.* —*mov'a-bly adv.*

Usage: *Movable* denotes capacity for being moved, without implying great facility for movement. *Mobile* stresses such facility. Thus, *mobile equipment* is designed expressly for ready movement.

move (mōv) *v.* moved, moving, moves. —*intr.* 1. To change in position from one point to another. 2. To march, as an army or procession. 3. To progress in sequence, as in the development of a literary or musical composition. 4. To follow some specified course: *The earth moves in orbit around the sun.* 5. a. To be transferred from one position to another in a board game. b. To transfer a piece in a board game. 6. To settle in a new place of residence or business; relocate. 7. To change hands commercially: *Furs move slowly in summer.* 8. To change posture or position; stir: "On his bench in Madison Square Soapy moved uneasily." (O. Henry). 9. To be stirred: *The foliage moved in the breeze.* 10. To stir the emotions: *High art must teach, delight, and move.* 11. To be put into motion or to turn according to a prescribed motion. Used of machinery. 12. To hum with activity; be busy. 13. To initiate some action: *We will wait for the election returns before we move.* 14. To behave or proceed in a certain manner. 15. To live or be active in a particular environment: *move in diplomatic circles.* 16. To make a formal motion in parliamentary procedure: *move for an adjournment.* 17. To evacuate; void. Used of the bowels. —*tr.* 1. a. To change the place of; shift; remove; displace: *move one's household.* b. To change the position of: *move one's fingers.* 2. To dislodge from a fixed point of view, especially by persuasion. 3. To prompt (someone) to some action; actuate: "I am not moved by the power of ambition or avarice." (William Penn). 4. To set or maintain in motion. 5. To set astir; agitate; shake: *The wind moved the blossoms.* 6. To arouse or upset (a person): "We have been moved already beyond endurance, and need rest."

ă pat/ă pay/ăr care/ă father/b bjb/ch church/d deed/ē pet/ē be/f fife/g gag/h hat/hw which/i pit/i pie/tr pier/j judge/k kick/l lid, needle/m mum/n no, sudden/ng thing/ō pot/ō toe/ō paw, for/oi nose/ou out/ōō took/ōō boot/p pop/r roar/sr sauce/sh ship, dish/

sypher (sif'fər) *tr.v.* -phered, -phering, -phers. To overlap and even (chamfered or beveled plank edges) so that they form a flush surface. [Variant of CIPHER.]

syph-i-lis (sif'ə-lis) *n.* A chronic infectious venereal disease caused by a spirochete, *Treponema pallidum*, transmitted by direct contact, usually in sexual intercourse, and progressing through three stages respectively characterized by local formation of chancres, ulcerous skin eruptions, and systemic infection leading to general paresis. [New Latin, after *Syphilis*, title character of a Latin poem (1530) by Girolamo Fracastoro, Veronese physician and poet and the supposed first victim of the disease.]

syph-i-lit-ic (sif'ə-lit'ik) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or afflicted with syphilis. —*n.* A person afflicted with syphilis.

syph-i-loid (sif'ə-loid') *adj.* Characteristic of syphilis. [SYPH-IL (is) + -OID.]

syph-i-lol-o-gy (sif'ə-lōl'ə-jē) *n.* The sum of knowledge concerning the origin, nature, course, complications, and treatment of syphilis. [SYPHIL (is) + -LOGY.] —**syph-i-lol'o-gist** *n.*

syph-i-lo-ma (sif'ə-lō'ma) *n., pl. -mas* or *-mata* (-mə-tə). A lesion formed in an advanced stage of syphilis; a gumma. [New Latin : SYPHIL (is) + -OMA.] —**syph-i-lom'a-tous** *adj.*

sy-phon. Variant of siphon.

Syr. Syria; Syriac; Syrian.

Syr-a-cuse (sir'ə-kyōōz', -kyōōs'). 1. A city of Italy on the southeastern coast of Sicily; in ancient times the leading Greek city of Sicily. Population, 189,000. 2. A city and manufacturing center of central New York State. Population, 193,000. [Greek *Sarakousai*, roughly "the parts near *Sarakōs*" (the name of a marsh). See *sūro-* in Appendix*.] —**Syr-a-cu'san** *adj. & n.*

Syr Dā-ryā (sir' dār'yə). A river of the Soviet Union in Asia, rising in the Tien Shan and flowing 1,330 miles generally northwest to the Aral Sea.

Syr-ette (sir'ēt') *n.* A trademark for a collapsible tube having an attached hypodermic needle containing a single dose of medicine. [SYR (INGE) + -ETTE.]

Syr-i-a (sir'ē-ə). *Arabic* El Sham (ēl shām'). *Abbr.* Syr. Officially, Syrian Arab Republic. 1. A country of southwestern Asia, occupying about 72,000 square miles on the eastern Mediterranean coast. Population, 5,866,000. Capital, Damascus. 2. An ancient country of western Asia that included present-day Syria, Lebanon, and the Palestine region.

Syr-i-ac (sir'ē-āk') *n.* *Abbr.* Syr. An ancient Aramaic language spoken in Syria from the 3rd to the 13th century A.D. and surviving as the liturgical language of several eastern Christian churches.

Syr-i-an (sir'ē-ən) *adj.* *Abbr.* Syr. Of or pertaining to Syria, its culture, or inhabitants. —*n.* 1. A native or inhabitant of Syria. 2. A member of a Christian church using the Syriac language.

Syrian Desert. An arid region in the northern Arabian Peninsula including parts of Syria, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, and Jordan.

sy-rin-ga (sə-ring'gə) *n.* A shrub, the *mock orange* (see). [New Latin *Syringa*, "pipe" (from the use of its hollow stems to make pipes), from Greek *surinx*, *SYRINX*.]

sy-rin-gē (sə-rinj', sir'inj') *n.* 1. A medical instrument used to inject fluids into the body or draw them from it. 2. A hypodermic syringe (see). [Middle English *syring*, from Medieval Latin *syringa*, from Greek *surinx* (stem *syring-*), *SYRINX*.]

sy-rin-go-my-e-li-a (sə-ring'gō-mi-ē'lē-ə) *n.* A chronic disease of the spinal cord characterized by the presence of liquid-filled cavities and leading to spasticity and sensory disturbances. [New Latin : Greek *surinx*, pipe, cavity (see *syrinx*) + *muelos*, marrow, from *mus*, mouse, muscle (see *mu-* in Appendix*); *sy-rinx* (sir'ingks) *n., pl. syringes* (sir'in-gēz') or *syrinxes*. 1. A panpipe (see). 2. Zoology. The vocal organ of a bird, consisting of thin, vibrating muscles at or close to the division of the trachea. [Latin, from Greek *surinx*, shepherd's pipe, panpipe, pipe.] —**sy-rin'go-al** *adj.*

Syr-ros (sir'rōs; Greek sēr'rōs'). Also *Siros*. A Greek Aegean island of the Cyclades group, 33 square miles in area.

syr-phid (sūr'fid) *n.* Any of numerous flies of the family Syrphidae, many of which have a form or coloration mimicking that of bees or wasps. —*adj.* Of or belonging to the Syrphidae. [New Latin *Syrphidae*, from Greek *surphos*, gnat.]

Syr-tis Major. The ancient name for the Gulf of Sidra. [From Greek *Surtis*.]

Syr-tis Minor. The ancient name for the Gulf of Gabès.

Syr-up (sūr'əp, sir'ə) *n.* Also *sir-up*. 1. A thick, sweet, sticky liquid, consisting of a sugar base, natural or artificial flavorings, and water. 2. The juice of a fruit or plant boiled with sugar until thick and sticky. [Middle English *sirope*, from Old French, from Medieval Latin *siropus*, from Arabic *sharāb*, beverage, syrup, from *shariba*, to drink.] —**syr'up-y** *adj.*

sys-sar-co-sis (sis'ār-kō'sis) *n.* The union of bones, as the

hyoid bone and lower jaw, by muscle. [New Latin, from Greek *sussarkōsis*, a being overgrown with flesh, from *sus-sarkoushai*, to be also overgrown with flesh : *sun-*, likewise + *sarkoushai*, passive of *sarkoun*, to grow fleshy, from *sarx*, flesh (see *twerk-* in Appendix*);]

sys-tal-tic (si-stōl'tik, -stāl'tik) *adj.* Alternately contracting and expanding, as the heart; pulsating. [Late Latin *systalticus*, from Greek *sustaltikos*, from *sustellein*, to draw together, contract : *sun-*, together + *stellein*, to send, bind, repress, make compact (see *stel-* in Appendix*);]

sys-tem (sis'tēm) *n.* 1. A group of interacting, interrelated, or interdependent elements forming or regarded as forming a collective entity. 2. A functionally related group of elements, as:

a. The human body regarded as a functional physiological unit. b. A group of physiologically complementary organs or parts. c. A group of interacting mechanical or electrical components. d. A network of structures and channels, as for communications, travel, or distribution. 3. A structurally or anatomically related group of elements or parts. 4. A set of interrelated ideas, principles, rules, procedures, laws, or the like. 5. A social, economic, or political organizational form. 6. A naturally occurring group of objects or phenomena. 7. A set of objects or phenomena grouped together for classification or analysis. 8. The state or condition of harmonious, orderly interaction. —See Synonyms at *method*. [Late Latin *systēma*, from Greek *sustēma*, a composite whole, from *sunistanai*, to bring together, combine : *sun-*, together + *histanai*, to cause to stand (see *sta-* in Appendix*);]

sys-tem-at-ic (sis'tə-māt'ik) *adj.* Also **sys-tem-at-i-cal** (-i-kəl). 1. Of, characterized by, based upon, or constituting a system. 2. Carried on in a step-by-step procedure. 3. Characterized by purposeful regularity; methodical. 4. Of or pertaining to classification or taxonomy. —See Synonyms at *orderly*. —**sys-tem-at-i-cal-ly** *adv.*

sys-tem-at-ics (sis'tə-māt'iks) *n.* Plural in form, used with a singular verb. *Biology.* The classification of organisms in an ordered system designed to indicate natural relationships.

sys-tem-a-tism (sis'tə-ma-tiz'm, si-stēm'ə-) *n.* 1. The practice of classifying or systematizing. 2. Adherence to a system.

sys-tem-a-tist (sis'tə-mə-tist, si-stēm'ə-) *n.* 1. A person who adheres to or formulates a system. 2. A taxonomist.

sys-tem-a-tize (sis'tə-mə-tiz') *tr.v.* -tized, -tizing, -tizes. Also **sys-tem-ize** (-tə-miz'). To formulate into or reduce to a system: "The aim of science is surely to amass and systematize knowledge" (V. Gordon Childe). —**sys'tem-a-ti-za'tion** *n.* —**sys'tem-a-tiz'er** *n.*

sys-tem-ic (si-stēm'ik) *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to a system or systems. 2. Of, pertaining to, or affecting the entire body. —**sys-tem-i-cal-ly** *adv.*

sys-to-le (sis'tə-lē) *n.* The rhythmic contraction of the heart, especially of the ventricles, by which blood is driven through the aorta and pulmonary artery after each dilation or diastole. [Greek *sustole*, contraction, from *sustellein*, to contract. See *systaltic*.] —**sys-to-l'ic** (-tōl'ik) *adj.*

sys-zy-gy (siz'ə-jē) *n., pl. -gies*. 1. *Astronomy.* a. Either of two points in the orbit of a celestial body where the body is in opposition to or in conjunction with the sun. b. Either of two points in the orbit of the moon when the moon lies in a straight line with the sun and the earth. c. The configuration of the sun, the moon, and the earth lying in a straight line. 2. In classical prosody, the combining of two feet into a single metrical unit. [Late Latin *syzygia*, from Greek *suzugia*, union, coupling, yoke of animals, from *suzugos*, yoked, paired : *sun-*, together + *zugon*, a yoke (see *yeug-* in Appendix*);] —**sys-zyg'i-al** (si-zij'al) *adj.*

Szat-már-Né-me-ti. The Hungarian name for *Satu-Mare*.

Szcze-clin (shchē'tsēn). Formerly **Stet-tin** (shēt-tēn'). A city and seaport of Poland, in the northwest near the mouth of the Oder. Population, 303,000.

Sze-chwan (sū'chwān'). A province of China, occupying 219,691 square miles in the southwest. Population, 72,160,000. Capital, Chengtu.

Sze-ged (sē'gēd). A city of Hungary in the south on the Yugoslav border. Population, 105,000.

Szent-Györgyi von Nagy-ra-polt (sēnt'dyər'dy' fən nōd'-y' rō'pōlt), **Albert**. Born 1893. Hungarian-born American biochemist; isolated vitamin C.

Szi-lard (sē'lārd'), **Leo**. 1898–1964. Hungarian-born American physicist.

Szold (zōld), **Henrietta**. 1860–1945. American Jewish Zionist leader; founder of Hadassah.

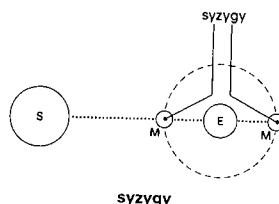
Szom-bat-hely (sōm'bōt'hā'). *German* *Stein-am-an-ger* (sh'tin'-ām-äng'ər). A city of Hungary, in the west near the Austrian border. Population, 57,000.



Syria



syringe



syzygy

ā pat/ā pay/ār care/ā father/b bib/ch church/d deed/ē pet/ē be/f ife/g gag/h hat/hw which/i pit/i pie/ir pier/j judge/k kick/l lid, needle/m mum/n no, sudden/ng thing/ō pot/ō toe/ō paw, for/oi noise/ou out/ōō took/ōō boot/p pop/r roar/s sauce/sh ship, dish/